

WILLIAM EPHRAIM NUTTALL
AND ROSAMOND WATSON
AND MARTHA FENN



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3rd Ward in
Provo &
1st Bishop
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*Shipwright
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*Sailor
10 yrs*

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The first post office was directed by William E. Nuttall and the mail was carried on horseback and carriage by Dixon Greer. The mail route from Wallsburg was to "String Town" or what was later Harry Watson's farm near Charleston. Other postmasters included S. D. Greer, George Dabling, George P. Garff, Della Mecham, Orpha Wall and Alice C. Graham. Mail carriers included Abram Penrod, Elijah Davis, Ray Boren, Ellis Boren, Willard Davis, John Wall and Roy V. Loertscher.

The first manufacturing was the production of shingles. Owner of the first shingle mill was William Nuttall. John Parcell, Enoch Richens and Elijah Davis also owned an early mill. There were many good lumber mills and carpenters, including William Ford and Martin Ford Jr., who were especially skilled at manufacturing caskets.

Wm E Nuttall:

Bishop 3rd Ward in Provo

1st " of Wallsburg

Shipwright

Sailor 10 yrs

Healer & helped sick

Bone setter

Teeth Puller

Road Builder

Pioneer

Carpenter

Blacksmith

farmer

Postmaster

Sawmill owner

NUTTALL, William E., Bishop of the Provo 3rd Ward, Utah, from 1862 to 1864, and Bishop of the Wallsburg Ward, Wasatch Stake, Wasatch Co., Utah, from 1877 to 1886, was born Oct. 29, 1826, in Carlisle, Cumberland, England, a son of William Nuttall and Mary Langhorn. He was set apart to preside over the Wallsburg Ward July 15, 1877, by Franklin D. Richards. 4:661

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come to New Orleans. Rosamond lost a tiny baby enroute. They were met at New Orleans by Elder John Taylor and proceeded to Council Bluffs by boat.

This group of converts were known as the Sugar company, because on the same ship came the sugar refining machinery for beets grown in the West that John Taylor had bought for the Church in Europe. The machinery was purchased in the fall of 1851 and left in charge of Elias Morris and the Nuttall brothers. On March 6, 1852, they sailed from Liverpool. A Captain Philip de la Mare and a Captain Russell preceded them to the states to purchase special wagons and oxen to haul the heavy machinery, as some of the pieces weighed over 16 tons. They arrived about April 25 and the machinery was loaded on smaller boats to go to St. Louis and there reloaded on still smaller boats to go to Ft. Leavenworth. The first 50 wagons bought were made at St. Louis after the great fire. Green and unseasoned lumber was used, so the wagons hauling the machinery soon began breaking down, and were given to the saints for their lighter loads. They then purchased 42 great Santa Fe wagons from Charles H. Perry. About 30 Saints came from England on the "Rockaway" and at Ft. Leavenworth many more joined, so it became the longest wagon train to cross the plains up to that time.

Now the hardship began. To haul such loads over rough prairie trails, across rivers large and small, climb steep mountain canyons in all kinds of weather, tried men's souls. They encountered the first severe snowstorm at the Sweetwater. It was two feet deep and zero weather. Cattle got away and some were never found. Supplies ran low and cattle had to be killed for food. Further along, in Wyoming, they were met by Joseph Horne and later at Ft. Bridger by Abraham O. Smoot, with flour and supplies. At Bear River more storms forced them to leave heavy wagons, which were brought to Salt Lake the next spring. They crossed the Bear River and came down the Weber.

The women came right along with their men, going through all the arduous hardships they endured and doing everything possible to lighten their loads.

On the banks of the Timpanogos (crook-

ed, rocky river), as the Indians called it, and later named Provo by the Saints, where Highway 91 now crosses the river, the Nuttalls camped near the precious sugar-making machinery for the winter, to watch it. The bed of the wagon had been set off the running gears onto the ground, so they could be used to haul logs for building a home. Here, on March 4, 1853, with about four inches of snow on the ground, Rosamond gave birth to a son, William George. Later in the year the machinery was taken to what later became Sugar House. William E. and his family remained in Provo, where he worked as a carpenter, blacksmith and farmer.

After he moved to Wallburg he bought a farm of 60 acres near the center of Wallburg, where he lived the rest of his life. He served as postmaster many years. Was town doctor, dentist and set broken bones. He always had a fine, big, well-weeded garden, and was industrious, becoming fairly well-to-do. He was a kind and generous man, respected by all. His grandchildren adored him for his stories of his early life, his tricks with ropes, the toys he made, and other people liked the pieces of furniture he made them.

About 1870 he acquired a sawmill which was set up near Strawberry Peak, where he furnished employment for his family and many of his neighbors. The lumber was hauled to Wasatch County and to Springville. He built a road from the peak down the left-hand fork of Hobble Creek to where it met a road built in the canyon by farmers living there. About 1880 he had an accident which nearly cost him one hand. From then on William George assumed the responsibilities of the mill.

He and his wives are buried in Wallburg.

William's and Rosamond's children are: First child died at birth and was buried in the Atlantic ocean. William George, John Horatio, Joseph Brigham, Richard James, Mary Eleanor, Martha Agness, Rosamond Emily, Ruth Caroline, David Watson, Elizabeth Ann and Laura Alice.

These children had 89 children, whose progenitors numbered several hundred in 1952, just 100 years after William E. and Rosamond Watson Nuttall came to Utah.



William E. Nuttall

NUTTALL, William E., Bishop of the Provo 3rd Ward, Utah, from 1862 to 1864, and Bishop of the Wallsburg Ward, Wasatch Stake, Wasatch Co., Utah, from 1877 to 1886, was born Oct. 29, 1826, in Carlisle, Cumberland, England, a son of William Nuttall and Mary Langhorn. He was set apart to preside over the Wallsburg Ward July 15, 1877, by Franklin D. Richards.

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